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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS." —Washington.

VOL. XLIX.

GUTTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1849.

NO. 18.

Poetry.

THE DAYS OF CHILDHOOD.

A SONG—BY C. P. STUART.

The pleasant days of childhood.
How swiftly have they flown.
Like young flowers in the wildwood,
When Autumn winds have blown:
They're gone—they're gone forever—
They will no more return.
The Memory holds them in the heart,
Like ashes in the urn.

The happy days of Childhood,
When innocence and glee
With gentle fingers tuned the heart
To music wild and free:
They're gone—they're gone forever—
Like leaves to the main;
Their dancing waves of joy and mirth
Will ne'er return again.

The holy days of Childhood.
One evil thought came near.
When in the heart no sin was found,
And on the cheek no tear;
They're gone—they're gone forever—
Like foot-prints on the shore.
Wash'd out by Time's relentless waves,
They will return no more.

The pleasant, holy, happy days,
Life's only blossom days,
Where are your buds which promise gave
Of flowers in Summer's prime?
The gone—the gone forever—
Ye haunt the hear; and I anoint
And Memory keeps you to aoint
Life's after years of pain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Common Blessings:

OR, A REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

"I do hope," said Mrs. Simpkins, "I shall have more to be thankful for at the close of the year 1849, than I have had during 1848."

She sighed as she uttered, "the past year has been nothing but trouble, from beginning to end."

"How can you say so, Maria," remarked Mrs. Hopkins, her mother-in-law. "I am sure I don't see what great troubles you have had; your husband and children have been well, and that alone is a sufficient subject of gratitude."

"Do look at poor Mrs. Ames, who has lost every one of her little ones with the scarlet fever."

"You are always pointing me, mother, to somebody who is worse off than I am, while you never speak of those who are far better off than myself."

"It is best to remember our mercies, child."

"And who can forget their trials, I should like to know. Have I had any peace in my kitchen for months? Have I not been continually changing help? And now Bridget says, unless I raise her wages, she shall leave me next week."

"As Bridget appears to be a good girl, perhaps, dear, you had better give her another quarter a week, and thus insure a good cook."

"I won't do it, mother, she may go as soon as she chooses."

"But, Maria, you won't get a girl under nine shillings; every family pays that."

"Then I will go without; I will do the work myself."

Mrs. Hopkins knew well enough where the work would fall, if Bridget left, she had heard just such boasting before.

"I hope in forty-nine money will be plainer than I have found it this last year. I suppose you agree with me in this wish, mother, if no other."

"Well, I don't know, child, but we have had every thing for our comfort, and some luxuries too. Samuel has been kept from failure, and how much better is that than many which we know, who have lost all they have made for years?"

"You speak of luxuries. I wonder what you refer to," muttered Mrs. Simpkins.

"Why, good food, sometimes rich food, well prepared. Rich dresses, too; you remember the nice silks you and the children have had this last year; good water, too; the Cochituate carried into every chamber, the greatest luxury of all."

"I wonder you don't add, the sun has shone, and the light has come regularly every morning under this head, mother. You are very specific in your enumeration. I don't class common blessings among luxuries—every body has these."

"Think as you may, Maria, these common blessings as you term them, are truly the greatest favors which Heaven bestows,—the beautiful sun, the grateful light;—I wish you could feel as my friend did, who said he never opened his eyes, but he first thanked God for the birth of a new day."

"I suppose you are thankful, mother, that you have not had the hydrocephalus, nor the cholera, nor the yellow fever?"

"There is great reason to be thankful for an escape from these ravages, Maria. Don't, I beg of you, speak so lightly of your many escapes, and your thousand deliverances."

"I have truly escaped a good deal, mother—I have escaped the trouble of moving, because we were too poor to live in better style;—I have escaped the fatigue attendant upon selecting some new tapestry carpets; I have escaped ever so many colds, because I did not go to amusements; I have escaped giving a party, because Samuel said he did not even if a mine opened at your feet!"

I feel able to give one this year. Indeed," said the thoughtless, giddy woman, "I have escaped a great deal more,—there's fire, sword, pestilence and famine.—None of these have come nigh me."

Mrs. Hopkins could not forbear smiling, and yet she secretly deplored the want of real gratitude in her daughter-in-law. "What, Maria," she inquired, "would you most of all desire the coming year, admitting all your wishes came at bidding?"

Mrs. Simpkins hesitated a moment,—"I will tell you what of all things on earth, I should esteem the greatest blessing;—what I should prefer above all others:—A BAG OF CALIFORNIA GOLD!"

"I am sorry for your desiring, child. Gold is desirable, I know, inasmuch as it procures many comforts, but remember, Maria, what Solomon chose was far better;—a bag of wisdom, and an understanding heart."

"You are always quoting some Old Testament character, mother. For my part, think more of some heroes and sages that Scott, and Bulwer, and Dickens have written about."

Mrs. Hopkins sighed over such a thoughtless woman, but discreetly kept her temper, and made no ill-natured remark.

LIMITS OF THE HUMAN MIND.

Newton was one day asked, why he stepped forward when he was so inclined; and from what cause his arm and his hand obeyed his will? He honestly replied, that he knew nothing about the matter. But at least said they to him, you who are so well acquainted with the gravitation of the planets, will tell us why they turn one way sooner than another? Newton still avowed his ignorance.

Those who teach, that the ocean was salted for fear it should corrupt, and that the tides were created to conduct our ships into port, were a little ashamed when told that the Mediterranean has ports and no tides. Muchemdrock himself has fallen into this error.

Who has ever been able to determine precisely how a billet of wood is changed into red hot charcoal, and by what mechanism lime is heated by cold water? The first notion of the heart in animals—is that accounted for? Has it been exactly discovered how the business of generation is arranged? Has any one divined the cause of sensation, ideas, and memory? We know no more of the essence of matter than the children who touch its superficies.

Who will instruct us in the mechanism by which the grain of corn, which we cast into the earth, disposes itself to produce a stalk surmounted with an ear; or why the sun produces an apple on one tree and a chestnut on the next to it?—Many doctors have said, what know I? Montaigne said, what know I?

Fidelity.—Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched with true gold will redouble its efforts when a true friend is sad and in trouble. Adversity tries real friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interests and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated—and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power. They only deny its worth and power, who have never loved a friend or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind—the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and honor to promote the happiness of others, and in return they receive the reward of their love by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by disease or adversity.

A Literal Interpreter.—A Judge in New Orleans, a few days ago, fined a merchant \$50 for allowing his side-walk to be in a muddy condition, and also accompanied it with a severe lecture. The

"I have been thinking," said she, one day, as a faint ray shot across her bed, "what blessing is light. I never thought of it before; and sight, too; oh, if I could be as I once was."

"But," said Mrs. Hopkins, "Maria, dear, you will be better far than you ever were, I trust. You are coming to yourself, child, to self-restriction, to gratitude for what you never before prized."

Mrs. Simpkins sat or laid with her limb extended across the matress or chair for days. "If," said she, "I could only walk!"

"Did you ever prize this blessing, Maria?" again inquired the judicious mother—it belongs to that class we call common, child. Would you not consider it even the greatest luxury to be able to step out and breathe the refreshing air?"

"I never, never can be insensible to this blessing again," said the helpless invalid.

"And now, Maria," pursued Mrs. Hopkins, "as we again review the past year, do not subjects of gratitude rise in countless numbers before you. Would you exchange them for California gold, even if a mine opened at your feet?"

Good Association.

Some of the more intelligent slaves in Mobile have formed themselves into a society for spreading the gospel, particularly in Africa. Members pay fifty cents on admission, and ten cents a month afterwards. They have during the past year, raised fifty-nine dollars, and at their last meeting voted ten dollars each to the Presbyterian Mission in Africa, the Methodist Mission in Liberia, and the Colonization Society.

I hate to see a thing done by halves: if it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong,

leave it undone.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

We copy from the New York Commercial the following excellent remarks upon the proper education of young females, in order to insure their health and vigorous action even age approaches:

"Shame on us, that we, who boast of having raised women in this nineteenth century to the position in life which she ought to hold, so educate her that not one of her powers, physical or mental, can ever attain a full and healthy action. Better go back to the days of our great grandmothers, and be content with Dilworth's Spelling Book than rear for the coming generation a race of nervous wives and sickly mothers."

When the boy runs merrily after his ball, or chases in the race, or leaps over the bound, the girl must walk demurely in the garden, because, forsooth, running and leaping and jumping are ungraceful in the girl. When the boy roams freely over the hill, or through the woods in Summer, or coats down the hill or skates over the pond in the Winter, the girl, untrusted, unbenedicted, walks pensively by the side of her teacher to the village, or takes a two mile airing in the sleigh once in the week. She never pitches the quoit, never throws the ball, never slides down hill, never roams through the woods, because, save the mark! all these are deemed unfeminine. In fact she never thoroughly exercises her body at all, and in consequence soon becomes unable to endure any kind of physical fatigue.

"Fit only for boys," said the principal of a large female institute to me, the other day, when I remonstrated with him on the importance of these and other like exercises for girls. For boys, indeed!

If there are any other Mrs. Simpkins,

alike thoughtful of real causes of gratitude, as they close the past and enter upon the new year, may her experience prove equally beneficial to them likewise.

THE COW AND THE PIG.

By a law of Massachusetts, one cow and one pig are exempt from attachment,

and various attempts have been made by creditors to get that cow and pig when no other property was to be found.

The Barre Gazette gives an account of one of those attempts which proves that, if the debtor has his eyes open, the law is a rather difficult one to evade.

A creditor in a town in that vicinity had often cast a longing eye into a pig pen of one of his debtors, where was a fine fat pig just ready for the operation of the butcher. He held an execution which the hog would just about satisfy,

but the law forbade him to take the only

pig. In this dilemma he went to the

debtor, and with pretended commis-

sation for his poverty, offered him one

liter of fine pigs, with which his own

had lately been replenished. The debt-

or, with much gratitude, accepted the

generous offer. The little squeaker was

turned in with the fat grunter, and the

creditor, after admiring the contrast, star-

ted in pursuit of an officer to attach one

of the two swine which the debtor now

had. But the debtor was not asleep, and

quietly jerking his thumb after the re-

treating Graball, he hastened to his

house, and obtaining the well-wheeled

knife, pulled over old grunter, as quiet-

ly as he could, and drew out his life

blood. When the joyous creditor re-

turned with the sheriff, the well dressed

hog was converted into pork, and as

"provisions for the family," was also ex-

empt from attachment! The creditor

turned away with a tear in his eye, reck-

oning the loss of his nice little pig at the

end of his previous debt.

A New Thing in Mechanics.

—Mr. Joseph Harris, Jr., of this city, has in-

vented and patented a box and axle which require no oil, and yet almost com-

pletely escape that destroying angel of

machinery, friction. At least, so we can-

not but hope, from seeing a working,

which we understand from Mr. Harris

has been put in a lathe and turned 1000

revolutions in a minute, a motion which,

with common sized railroad truck-wheel,

would carry it about two miles a minute,

or 120 miles an hour, without producing

any perceptible heat, and without the

use of a particle of oil. The mechanism

by which a result so desirable and aston-

ishing is effected, is somewhat after the

manner of that discovered by the proph-

et Ezekiel in his vision, "a wheel in the

middle of a wheel;" or rather, six wheels

in the middle of one. The box is about

five inches in diameter, and the axle

three inches, and in the space between

them are disposed at equal distances, six

anti-friction rollers, which are kept in

their places by teeth at both ends, play-

ing into corresponding circles of teeth in

both the box and axle. There is no

bearing upon these teeth, which are cut

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

Oyster War.—We learn from a general journal just arrived from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that a serious collision took place, a few days since, in the neighborhood of Drummondtown, between the oystermen of that section and a number of depredators from Philadelphia. The facts, as we learn them, are these: A fleet of some twenty boats from Philadelphia recently entered that Bay and commenced taking oysters from the Virginia banks with dredging machines, in direct violation of the known laws of the State, which prohibit that mode of taking oysters under a penalty of \$250, and in open defiance of her local authorities. The people whose rights were thus invaded determined finally to take the matter in their own hands, and to drive the marauders from the country or aid the authorities in arresting them. Accordingly, five small boats were manned, armed with two pieces of canon; thus prepared the Virginians came upon the Philadelphia fleet, and an engagement ensued, which mark his movements, after so many years of hard anxious and wearisome services.

General Taylor received the committee of both Houses of Congress yesterday, who waited upon him to announce officially the result of the ballot of the electors, and his election to the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the part of the Senate, made a short address to him on the occasion—of which the President elect made a very appropriate reply. Several gentlemen were present on the occasion—among whom was the Mayor of the city, Mr. Seaton.

The shortest letter, which was probably written by a public man, is recorded of Gen. Taylor, and the occasion is thus relatedly a correspondent of the National Intelligencer:

"I happened to hold triple appointment from the quartermaster at Tampa

Bay, there being no quartermaster with this division of the army. One of my duties was that of forage master, and my instructions were that, during the march (which lasted 14 days), I should not be able to obtain from the immediate posts forage sufficient for all the animals during the whole march, I must proportion the forage to the exigencies of the case, and serve out half or even quarter rations, if it should become necessary."

On arriving at Micanopy, having failed to get any forage either at this or any of the posts we had passed, I found it indispensable to curtail the forage one-half.

During the day, Gen. Taylor's servant came as usual to draw the forage for the staff horses. I considered that the staff horses, being generally the best and strongest framed horses, could subsist on the half allowance quite as well, and probably better than the horses in the teams and those on which the private soldiers were mounted. Gen. Taylor's servant had gone but a few minutes when he returned with a message from the Adjutant-General, that the staff horses must have full rations. I immediately sent a message to the General as follows:

"Sir: In obedience to my instructions from the quartermaster at Tampa, I have put all the horses and mules upon full allowance; must the staff horses form an exception to this rule?"

The answer was promptly returned,

"Yes, Sir."

Could any thing better demonstrate the unswerving integrity of this brave old man?"

A Gentleman Taylor Woman.—At Frankfort, a single lady, rather beyond the flowering state, being introduced to Gen. Taylor, gave him a kiss with a gracious smile. The General said, "The Kentuckians, I fear, are not as gallant at home, as they are chivalric abroad, from your having maintained your independence so long, amidst so many temptations." To which she replied, "General, I never surrender—though besieged by nearly as large host as attacked you at Buena Vista, I repulsed them as you did Santa Anna's army."

Gen. Taylor's Schoolmaster.—Gen-

eral Taylor, while at Frankfort, met his former schoolmaster,

"Well, General," said the old school-

master, "I reckon I am the only man

who can say he ever whipped General

Taylor." "Ah," said Gen. T., grasping the honored old teacher by the hand, "but you must recollect it took you a long time to do it." It seems young Zack did not relish a thrashing even when a boy, and resisted his schoolmaster; but he was finally forced to surrender.

Great Excitement in Canada.—In the Canadian Legislature, now in session, a bill has been brought forward to indemnify the sufferers by the late rebellion to the amount of a million of dollars.

The French population, it will be re-

membered, were the principal movers in that rebellion, and the proposition to indemnify those who suffered by it has created an immense excitement. In the course of a discussion of the bill, which the ministers are pushing with all their power, the Solicitor General, Mr. Blake, called Sir Allen McNab, the hero of the burning of the Caroline, a rebel. This led to an altercation, and finally regular fight. If the bill should pass, there will no doubt be an attempt at revolution. Already immense meetings have been held in Montreal, at which the indemnity bill was denounced, and the Attorney General burnt in effigy.

One of the Canada papers holds high threatening language.

Diogenea being once asked the bite of

which beast was the worst, answered:

"If you mean of wild beasts, it is the slanderer; if tame, the flatterer."

A Row in the Canada Legislature.—**Arrest of a Member.**—The bill to indemnify sufferers by the late rebellion, to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, has caused great excitement in Canada.—

The Law of Divorce.—We cannot be too cautious how we endanger the stability and happiness of our social system and domestic firesides, by amending the laws relative to a divorce. One of our members introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, which tends to divorce a man and wife for insanity! and that, too, upon the certificate of a physician that it is a case of incurable insanity. Divorce may be granted for crime, but never for misfortune. The oath taken at the altar, to cherish and protect each other, stands unrepealed in sickness and calamity. Think of a good and faithful wife, the mother of a large family, suddenly attacked by insanity, carried to the asylum. Her husband forthwith taking out a bill of divorce against her, in consequence of this affliction! The same may be said of a husband. Look, however, at the dreadful consequences which may result from a man marrying again and after a short time finding his wife has entirely recovered her reason. Let this clause be striken from the bill; it is dangerous.—N. F. Star.

Kissing to some Purpose.—A story has reached our ears, of a singular scheme for raising funds, which was hit upon and put in practice at a donation party held not more than a thousand miles off. It appears that some of the kissable ladies present actually allowed their sweet lips to be tasted at the rate of fifty cents a kiss—this being thought a suitable price for the privilege! If we are not uninformed, one gentleman of the party took five dollars' worth!

A Man Eaten by Rats.—The St. Louis Organ of the 8th ult., has a paragraph in its first column, stating that a man had been taken to the calaboose in that city, in a state of intoxication, and left alone during the night. He died, and when the body was found in the morning, it was more than half devoured by rats.

The Kaleidoscope of Life.—The St. Louis Organ of the 8th ult., has a paragraph in its first column, stating that a man had been taken to the calaboose in that city, in a state of intoxication, and left alone during the night. He died, and when the body was found in the morning, it was more than half devoured by rats.

Emigrants to Liberia.—The Liberia packet sailed from Baltimore on Saturday week, with sixty-five colored emigrants, male and female, who go out under the auspices of the Colonization Society. The religious ceremonies which preceded their departure were very interesting.

Snow, hail and ice had, at the last ac-

A Pair of Boots.—A pair of boots were discovered the other day, sticking up in the ice, in the Hudson River, near Sing Sing. They were found to be on the feet of a man who had laid in the water all night, with his head downward, and, what was the most natural thing in the world, he was found drowned.

A Powerful Lens.—By the use of a powerful lens, the sun's rays may be concentrated into a heat far exceeding that produced by other usual means. Dr. Draper, of New York, has one which will melt pebble stones, or cast iron, as easily as sealing wax is melted in a candle.

The Cholera at the South-west seems not to be at an end yet. The total number of deaths at Nashville, up to the 14th ult., was thirty-two. From the New Orleans papers of the 13th, we learn that eighty-six deaths from Cholera had occurred during the previous week.

The Sabbath.—We have it from an undoubted source that more than thirty Railroad Companies in this country do not run their cars on the sabbath, and that twelve of them have stopped within the past year.

Learning and Matrimony.—Of the one hundred and forty-two female teachers taken from New England to the West, in the last year, by the Board of Popular Education, only eight have got married. This is mentioned as a favorable indication for the school cause, but it is not at all calculated to enhance the estimate of western gallantry.

Intervention for the Pope.—A letter from Liverpool says that France, Spain

Austria, and other Catholic powers, are about to hold a Congress at Gaeta, to consult as to the measures which they will adopt to restore Pope Pius the Ninth to his throne.

A courteous Frenchman, in reply to the question why women were not admitted into the Chamber of Deputies,

Resolved. That the cherishing principles of freedom, the spirit of the age, and of an enlightened policy, and the dictates of patriotism and philanthropy alike forbid any further enlargements of the area of human bondage.

Resolved. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to vote at all times and under all circumstances, in favor of extending the principles of the ordinance of 1787, to the newly acquired territories.

Resolved. That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit copies of the Gregorian preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executives of the several States of the Union.

Resolved. That the prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S Go and see them.

TAVERN LICENSE.—In the matter of the intended application of J-RAL YOUNT, of Reading township, to keep a public house in the Town of Hampden, and Township—an old stand.

William Wright, the undersigned citizen of Adams county, being well acquainted with J-RAL YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

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William Wright, the undersigned citizen of Adams county, being well acquainted with J-RAL YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Resolved. That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit copies of the Gregorian preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executives of the several States of the Union.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay.

S. F. Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the **Largest and Best Selected Stock of GOODS in the County,** and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!

THE GOLD

N IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to be obtained in that country, as we are told, are topics of a small matter, when compared with the "precious metals" that can be obtained in a direct way, in Adams County, without digging for it, or undergoing the fatigue of a long and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!" If you wish to test it, call at the

One Price and Cash Clothing and Variety Store of MARCUS SAMSON.

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg, who returned from the City on the 15th inst., with his fourth stock of WINTER GOODS, this season. Persons who have purchased from him this winter have admitted that he sells Clothing cheaper than they have ever been bought anywhere before; and the fact that he has returned the fourth time this season with a large stock of Clothing, shows plainly that he sells a great many, and that, too, very low and with small profits. This is no idle talk of the Printer, because he is paid for his advertisement. It is the truth, and therefore we say you can obtain, or rather save, the "precious metals," by purchasing from him, without going to California. Any person can satisfy himself of the fact by giving him a call.

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patients and Pensions. He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN INKS, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the full quantity indicated by the label. They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK.

This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK.

This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and beauty, of color and fluidity, and, unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK.

This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brightness on the paper.

For permanence of color, these Inks fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ.

Also by Jacob Martin, Oxford, Wm. Buttinger, Abbottstown, Dr. Kaufman, Petersburgh, J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown, Henry Schriver, Littlestown, John Burkholder, Bendersville.

Dec. 4.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this County for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no putting and humbug such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in Fevers,ague, Headaches, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Chorea Morbus, &c., has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TATE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMET. For sale, price 25 cents per box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY,

New Oxford; SNEIDERING & BA, Littlestown; A. E. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HEDINGER, Heidersburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburgh.

A. WEEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

1 y

Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKIES, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

A. WEEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

1 y

KELLER KURTZ.

PICTORIAL BROTHERS JONATHAN

—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

PICTORIAL ALBUMS for 1849—12 different styles

or clubs of Ten \$1.00. —Send in your orders early.

YORK, Feb. 23.

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YORK, Feb. 23.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 5, 1849.

The Annual Discourse before the Bible Society of Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary, will be delivered by Rev. ROBERT GRACE, in the Associate Reformed Church, on Sabbath next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

The Judgement.

We are requested by D. M. SAYSER, Esq. to say, that the reports in circulation in various parts of this Judicial District, that he has withdrawn as a candidate for nomination as President, Judge to succeed Judge IRVINE, is totally desultive of foundation, and is a sheer fabrication.

Mr. SAYSER desires us to say that he has never thought of declining in favor of any holy, but will leave the matter entirely in the hands of his friends and the appointing power.

The other papers in the District, both in York and Adams, will confer a favor by copying this article.

Surius's Union Magazine, for March, is on our table. It has 64 pages of letter-press printing, on extra fine paper, 2 superb mezzotinto engravings one tinted engraving, colored Fashion Plate, besides 8 other varied illustrations. The contents are entirely original.

Among the writers we observe the names of Frederika Bremer, N. P. Willis, Dr. Bethune, Miss Kirkland, &c.

We will with pleasure forward the names of any of our friends desiring to subscribe—By an arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to offer a copy of the magazine, and a copy of the "SENTINEL" for one year, for \$4.

The BROTHERS JONATHAN, for the 4th of March, has been placed on our table by KETTER KURTZ, who has it for sale at his Bookstore—it is quite an interesting article, and worth more than he asks for it. Many of the likenesses of the individuals in the Inauguration scene are striking.

Some strong resolutions in opposition to the extension of Slavery, which passed the Senate of this State on Monday last, will be found in the preceding page.

W. M. M'NEIL, Esq. of Littlestown, has been appointed by the Governor of Virginia, Commissioner for that State, to take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c. in Pennsylvania.

The Hanover Spectator states that our enterprising townsman, Mr. JOHN L. TATE, has obtained the contract for carrying the mail between Baltimore and Carlisle, via Hanover, and that it is his intention to run two-horse coaches on the road.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. SADLER, of the Senate, for the Auditor General's communication relative to the Banks and Savings Institutions of the Commonwealth, from which we extract the following:

BANK OF GETTYSBURG—Nov. 18, 1848.

To Capital stock, \$12,873 00
Bank notes in circulation, 103,845 00
Bank notes under act 4th May, 1841,

Due to other banks, 2,935 53
Due to depositors, 24,421 74
Dividends unpaid, 6,181 39
Discounts received and rents, 521 03
Contingent fund, 11,560 91

325,768 50

By Bills discounted, \$111,129 49
Specie—silver and gold, 45,128 11
Notes of other banks, 5,335 69
Due from other banks, 6,832 21
Judgments, 71,133 56
Real estate, 21,979 03
Expenses, 9 00
Stocks, (including State, under act 4th May, 1841,) 33,955 00
Domestic creditors' certificate, 3,853 73
Bonds and costs of suits, 24,292 26

325,768 50

Dividend of 3 per cent declared May 2, 1848.
Do. 3 per cent. declared Nov. 7, 1848.

An Affair at Chambersburg.

On Monday night last, the offices of the

Treasurer and Commissioners in the Court-

house at Chambersburg, were broken open, and some of the dockets and other papers destroyed and mutilated, and one carried off. There ap-

pears to be some difficulty in the settlement of

the accounts of the late Treasurer, and suspi-

cion having been fixed on him, he was arrested and held to bail in \$2,000.

Counterfeit Notes.

The Philadelphia Sun says, that Relief notes, of the denomination of one dollar, have been altered to two dollar notes, and so ingeniously executed as to pass readily. The fraudulent notes may be detected by a careful examination.

The examination in the case of Mr. MILLER, charged with the murder of his family at Hempstead, Long Island, and firing his house, has resulted in his acquittal, not the least evidence appearing to convict him of the charge.

The dwelling house of Mr. CUSER, at Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday night week, and Mr. CUSER, and wife, and a man who was lodging there perished in the flames!

The President of the French Republic, Louis Napoleon, is a bachelor. The Princess Demidoff, daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, who married one of the richest nobles in Prussia ten years ago, is now in Paris, and will probably do the honors of the President's house. At a ball recently given by Mr. Berger, she wore diamonds in her hair worth \$200,000.

Ages of Public Men.

Mr. Clay is now 71. Messrs. Calhoun, Van Buren and Webster, were born in the same year, 1782, and are now 67. Gen. Cass is 66. Gen. Taylor is 64.

At Frankfort, Ky., when Gen. Taylor

was on his way to Washington, the ladies of

that place presented him with a magnificent

Bible and the Constitution of the United States, bound in the same volume. The General made

some very interesting remarks on its reception.

The President.

This day, Gen. TAYLOR, the President elect, and Mr. FILLMORE, the Vice President elect, will take the oath of office, and enter upon their duties. The ceremony will be an imposing one. Washington was crowded to its full days ago, and it is said that every house, public and private in the city, and for four miles round, will be full on the 4th. Ladies from all parts of the U. States have been coming, and the inauguration, it is said, will be attended by more ladies than have ever before been seen in Washington on any occasion. The fete to-night will be a brilliant affair.

Gen. CASS reached Washington on Tuesday night, to take his seat in the new Senate to-day. He is in fine health.

President POLK was to leave the White House on Saturday evening, and is to leave Washington to-morrow with his lady for their home in Tennessee. The Secretary of the Treasury (Walker) accompanies them; as far as New Orleans.

The Washington Whig says that the society of Washington is about to pair with one of its brightest ornaments, in the person of President POLK's amiable and accomplished lady. She will carry with her the esteem and good-wishes of the whole community for the ability which distinguished her administration of the White House.

Gov. JONES was at Washington a few days ago, on a visit to Gen. Taylor, by his special invitation. He has returned to Harrisburg, quite pleased, says the Telegraph, with his interview with the General. The President elect expressed himself unequivocally in favor of those measures of national policy that Peninsular has ever cherished.

A rumor having been prevalent that Gov. JOHNSTON would likely become a member of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, the Telegraph takes occasion to say, that the Governor has never entertained any such idea, and would not leave his present position to accept of any office in the gift of the President.

Election of Judges.

On Wednesday last, the joint resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to render the Judiciary of the Commonwealth elective, passed to a third reading in the Senate of this State, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Higgins, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Matthiass, McCashin, Rich, Richards, SADLER, Sankey, Savery, Small, Snyder, Sterrett, Stine—22.

Nays—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigmacher, Overfield, Pottenger, Street, Darsie, speaker—10.

The bill finally passed the Senate on Thursday, 21 to 8.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Friday week, the Speaker presented a communication from Andrew Mehaffy, Esq., of Lancaster, proposing to lease from the State the Motive Power on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railway for the period of ten years, he paying to the State eight per cent. on its valuation.

An important amendment to the bill rechartering the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, has been adopted by the Senate—yeas 18, nays 13. It is in the shape of a new section, and reads as follows:

Sec. 4. And any Bank or Savings Institution, that shall hereafter pay out, exchange or receive, except for special deposits, or in payment of debts, any note, the circulation of which is, or may hereafter be prohibited by law, shall suffer the penalty of forfeiture of its charter.

Relief Notes.

A bill authorizing the Banks to re-issue the Relief currency, passed a final reading in the Senate on Wednesday, 17 to 14.

At a meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, subscriptions were raised to the amount of \$40,000, to make a railroad from York to Harrisburg, being \$1,000 more than required, and resolutions were adopted directing the executive committee to proceed with the surveys, estimates, &c.

A violent storm commenced at Norfolk on yesterday week, and continued until Tuesday. The waves were overflowed and the wind blew down several houses. Serious damage is apprehended along the coast.

California.

On Tuesday night, the bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in California, passed the House of Representatives of the U. States, by a vote of 143 to 57, with the Wilmot Proviso annexed.

Every Man his own Patent Agent.

MANN & CO., publishers of the "SCHOOLMASTER," have favored us with a pamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessary for applying for a Patent, information in regard to filing, caveats, with remarks on its use, etc., amount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other information that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications.

The examination in the case of Mr. MILLER, charged with the murder of his family at Hempstead, Long Island, and firing his house, has resulted in his acquittal, not the least evidence appearing to convict him of the charge.

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At Frankfort, Ky., when Gen. Taylor

Licensed Taverns in the State.

We have been furnished with the annexed lists of taxable inhabitants in the State, with the number of licensed taverns in each county, showing also the average of taxables to each licensed house in the several counties. The table is an interesting one, but in comparing the averages, it must be borne in mind that in many counties on the great lines of travel, a greater number is required than in others in which there is no such travel. In the county of Adams, it will be seen, there are 49 licensed houses, or one to every 122 inhabitants. The average in the whole State is about one to every 118 taxables.

Counties. Taxables. Taverns. Average.

Adams, 5,097 49 1av. to 122

Allegheny, 23,111 92 1 " 109

Armstrong, 6,442 35 " 184

Beaver, 7,308 36 " 203

Bedford, 5,656 69 " 97

Berks, 10,645 232 " 73

Blair, 4,799 21 " 223

Bradford, 8,329 47 " 178

Bucks, 12,575 125 " 190

Butler, 6,792 53 " 128

Cambria, 3,408 30 " 114

Cameron, 2,197 39 " 52

Centre, 5,046 27 " 187

Chester, 13,505 51 " 255

Clarion, 4,609 27 " 179

Cleaveland, 2,571 5 " 514

Clinton, 2,390 16 " 141

Columbia, 6,731 60 " 119

Crawford, 7,961 40 " 199

Cumberland, 8,068 70 " 116

Dauphin, 6,291 99 " 64

Delaware, 4,981 28 " 178

Eliz., 685 3 " 230

Erie, 7,883 46 " 179

Fayette, 7,373 no return,

Franklin, 4,314 22 " 195

Huntingdon, 5,781 23 " 210

Indiana, 5,786 27 " 215

Jefferson, 2,308 13 " 177

Juniata, 2,850 21 " 135

Lancaster, 50,561 288 " 71

Lebanon, 6,090 47 " 142

Léhigh, 6,861 111 " 62

Luzerne, 10,939 65 " 163

Lycoming, 6,327 54 " 104

McLean, 1,169 8 " 146

Mercer, 9,420 36 " 262

Mifflin, 3,298 16 " 205

Monroe, 2,765 55 " 50

Montgomery, 13,052 126 " 104

Northampton, 8,533 190 " 78

Northumberland, 4,458 45 " 99

Perry, 6,141 37 " 139

Philadelphia, 64,380 574 " 112

Pike, 1,159 35 " 31

Potter, 1,162 3 " 337

Schuylkill, 12,680 160 " 79

Somerset, 4,987 80 " 63

Sullivan, 839 no return, a new co.

Susquehanna, 5,715 39 " 146

Tioga, 4,920 29 " 171

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,
On Tuesday the 10th day of March next,
at the residence of the subscriber, on Marsh-

Domestic Industry is the Wealth
of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of

HATS.

1 first-rate 4-year old Stallion,
SEVEN HORSES,
Cows & young Cattle, 30 to 40 Hogs,
Harrow-tread WAGON, the Wood-work of a
new Wagon, Ploughs and Harrows, Hay and
Wood Ladders, 1 Horse-rake, Double & Single
trees, together with a great variety of House
Hold and Kitchen Furniture.

Salado commences at 10 o'clock, when at
tenance will be given, and terms made known
by

MARK FORNEY.

Feb. 10.

VILLELL MARYLAND LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,
TWO VALUABLE FARMS,
situated in Frederick county, Md. These
Farms yielding the purchaser from fifteen to
twenty per cent., will be sold lower than any
land in market.

The 1st, of 172 ACRES,

situated eleven miles from Frederick, is a well
watered and improved Farm, having a fine
body of Meadow land, which, together with a
large Orchard of valuable fruit, and the facilities
for liming, makes it desirable. The
BUILDINGS are good, and in good repair—
lime may be had in abundance, within 1½
miles of the Farm. This Farm will be sold
for \$2500 one third in hand, balance in one and
two years, with interest and approved security.

The 2d, of 187 ACRES,

is two miles from Frederick. It is a well
watered and improved Farm, having much fine
Meadow, the buildings,

A STONE HOUSE,
and BARN, nearly new, and abundance
of lime within 1½ miles, renders it desirable.
This Farm will be sold for \$3000, an easy
amount in hand, the balance in three equal an-
nual payments, with interest and security.—
These Farms are well timbered, and indisputa-
ble titles are given.

Those wishing to purchase, can obtain
any information by writing or calling on the
subscriber.

JOSEPH EICHLBERGER,
Near Creagerstown, Frederick county, Md.

Dr. A. WAGON MAKER, of good char-
acter and habits, can find a profitable situation
by making application to me. One with a
small family preferred.

Jan. 15.

51

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-
pins, Ear Rings, Watch
Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also;

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of

which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual,

at short notice. Establishment in Chambers-

burg street, next door to S. H. Buchler's Book

and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

The subscriber respectfully informs his

friends and the public generally that he
still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY
BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establish-
ment, in the Western part of Gettysburg,
where he has constantly on-hand all sorts of

HOLLOWWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans,
Griddles, &c., of all sizes; also, STOVES of

every size and variety, including Common, Par-
lor, Airtight and Cooking Stoves—among them the famous HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on-hand an
excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned
Seyler Ploughs; also, Woodcock's and Withe-
row's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its dif-
ferent branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOK & SHOE SHOP

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where

with good Workmen and excellent materials, the
neatest fit and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

ALL of the above-mentioned articles will be
sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as
they can be had any where else. All orders
will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the short-
est notice.

T. WARREN

Gettysburg, May 8.

M'Allister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

FROM THE "HADING EAGLE."

THERE was never, perhaps, a medicine

brought before the public, that has in so

short a time won such a reputation as M'AL-
LISTER'S ALL-HEALING OR WORLD-
SALVE.

Almost every person that has made

trial of it, speaks warmly in its praise. One

has been cured by it, of the most painful Rheu-
matism, another of the Piles, a third of a trou-
blesome pain in the side, a fourth of a swelling
in the limbs, &c., &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its dif-
ferent branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOK & SHOE SHOP

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where

with good Workmen and excellent materials, the
neatest fit and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

ALL of the above-mentioned articles will be
sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as
they can be had any where else. All orders
will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the short-
est notice.

T. WARREN

Gettysburg, May 8.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop

to the Old Stand, on Washington street,

between Chambersburg and Middle streets, for-
merly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where

he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages,

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has

also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons,

which he will sell low.

ALL kinds of re-
pairing done on the shortest notice, and most
reasonable terms.

ALL kinds of Country Produce taken for
Repairing.

J. G. FREY.

Jan. 8.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors

respectfully informs the public that he

continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at his Old Stand

in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where

he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of

workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received the best

quality of MOLASSES SYRUP, which

he offers at 50 cents a gallon; new corn N. O.

MOLASSES, a fine article; do S. H. MO-

LASSES; superior winter-strained LARD, SO-

FTED, & DRIED, at prices to

suit the times.

J. M. STEVENSON.

Feb. 12.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PAY UP.

THE subscriber has this day associated
with himself his two sons, JAMES F.
and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mer-
chandise business, which will be henceforward con-
ducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public gen-
erally for the liberal encouragement extended
towards me, and respectfully solicit a continu-
ation of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

UT All persons indebted to me will please
call and settle their accounts, as I must have my
business closed without delay.

S. F. FAHNESTOCK.

Dec. 4.

NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Carbaugh, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate

of Martin Carbaugh, son of Franklin

township, deceased, having been granted to the

subscriber, residing in the same township; he

hereby gives notice to all persons having claims

or demands against said estate, to present them

for settlement without delay; and all persons

indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested

to call and make immediate payment.

THOMAS WARREN.

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G. CONNAUGHEY.

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From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday. Our readers will be glad to learn that Gen. Taylor has been, by a day or two of repose, quite restored from the effects both of the accident which he met with on his route hither, and of the fatigue of his long journey: so much so, that, besides receiving yesterday a large number of visitors of both sexes, he paid a formal visit to President Polk, by whom he was most courteously received, and with whom he exchanged the respectful greetings due from each to the other in their respective situations. We have reason to believe that the impression made on the numerous persons, public and private, who called on the General yesterday, scarcely one of whom had ever seen him before, was highly favorable. The blended urbanity and dignity of his demeanor, his kindness to all, and the evident benevolence which pervades all his actions, are well calculated to win general esteem. We ourselves were pleased to observe the alertness and vigor which mark his movements, after so many years of hard, anxious and wear-ing service.

General Taylor received the committee of both Houses of Congress yesterday, who waited upon him to announce officially the result of the ballot of the electors, and his election to the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Jefferson Davis, on the part of the Senate, made a short address to him on the occasion—to which the President elect made a very appropriate reply. Several gentlemen were present on the occasion—among whom was the Mayor of the city, Mr. Seaton.

The shortest letter which was probably ever written by a public man, is recorded by Gen. Taylor, and the occasion is thus related by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer:

"I happened to hold a triple appointment from the quartermaster at Tampa Bay, there being no quartermaster with this division of the army. One of my duties was that of forage master, and my instructions were that if, during the march, (which lasted 14 days,) I should not be able to obtain from the immediate posts forage sufficient for all the animals during the whole march, I must proportion the forage to the exigencies of the case, and serve out half or even quarter rations, if it should become necessary. On arriving at Micanopy, having failed to get any forage either at this or any of the posts we had passed, I found it indispensable to curtail the forage one-half. During the day, Gen. Taylor's servant came as usual to draw the forage for the staff horses. I considered that the staff horses, being generally the best and strongest framed horses, could subsist on the half allowance quite as well, and probably better than the horses in the teams and those on which the private soldiers were mounted. Gen. Taylor's servant had gone but a few minutes when he returned with a message from the Adjutant General, that the staff horses must have full rations. I immediately sent a message to the General as follows:—

"Sir:—In obedience to my instructions from the quartermaster at Tampa, I have put all the horses and mules upon half allowance; must the staff horses form an exception to this rule?"

The answer was promptly returned—

"No. ZACHARY TAYLOR."

Could any thing better demonstrate the unwavering integrity of this brave old man?"

A Genuine Taylor Woman.—At Frankfort, a single lady rather beyond the flowering state, being introduced to Gen. Taylor, gave him a kiss with a gracious smile. The General said, "The Kentuckians, I fear, are not as gallant at home, as they are chivalric abroad, from your having maintained your independence so long, amidst so many temptations." To which she replied, "General, I never surrender"—though besieged by nearly as large a host as attacked you at Buena Vista, I repulsed them as you did Santa Anna's army."

Gen. Taylor's Schoolmaster.—General Taylor, while at Frankfort, met his former schoolmaster, "Well, General," said the old schoolmaster, "I reckon I am the only man who can say he ever whipped General Taylor." "Ah," said Gen. T., grasping the honored old teacher by the hand, "but you must recollect it took you a long time to do it." It seems young Zack did not relish a thrashing even when a boy, and resisted his schoolmaster; but he was finally forced to surrender.

Great Excitement in Canada.—In the Canadian Legislature, now in session, a bill has been brought forward to indemnify the sufferers by the late rebellion to the amount of a million of dollars.

The French population, it will be remembered, were the principal movers in that rebellion, and the proposition to indemnify those who suffered by it has created an immense excitement. In the course of a discussion of the bill, which the ministers are pushing with all their power, the Solicitor General, Mr. Blake, called Sir Allen McNab, the hero of the burning of the Caroline, a rebel. This led to an altercation, and finally a regular fight. If the bill should pass, there will no doubt be an attempt at revolution. Already immense meetings have been held in Montreal, at which the indemnity bill was denounced, and the Attorney General burnt in effigy.

One of the Canada papers holds high threatening language.

Diogenes being once asked the bite of which beast was the worst, answered:—"If you mean of wild beasts, it is the stalker; if tame, the flatterer."

Oyster War.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that a serious collision took place, a few days since, in the neighborhood of Drummondtown, between the citizens of that section and a number of depredators from Philadelphia. The facts, as we learn them, are these: A fleet of some twenty boats from Philadelphia recently entered that Bay and commenced taking oysters from the Virginia banks with dredging machines, in direct violation of the known laws of the State, which prohibit that mode of taking oysters, under a penalty of \$250, and in open defiance of her local authorities. The people whose rights were thus invaded determined finally to take the matter in their own hands, and to drive the marauders from the country or aid the authorities in arresting them. Accordingly, five small boats were manned, armed with two pieces of canon; thus prepared the Virginians came upon the Philadelphia fleet, and an engagement ensued, in which one oysterman was killed and another wounded. The fleet was driven into the mouth of a creek, where the Virginians succeeded in taking ninety of the party prisoners, whom they conveyed to Drummondtown, in Accomack county, where they were lodged in jail. By some informality in the original warrant the legal proceedings were quashed, but the magistrates had issued a new process, and strenuous efforts were making to bring the aggressors to justice. In the course of the skirmish one of the Virginians was shot, the ball entering near the mouth and coming out at the side of the head, carrying away one of his ears. Our informant states that great excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood of Drummondtown.

Queer Law.—A habeas corpus case, of considerable importance, has been creating some excitement in New Orleans. The duties were that if, during the march, (which lasted 14 days,) I should not be able to obtain from the immediate posts forage sufficient for all the animals during the whole march, I must proportion the forage to the exigencies of the case, and serve out half or even quarter rations, if it should become necessary. On arriving at Micanopy, having failed to get any forage either at this or any of the posts we had passed, I found it indispensable to curtail the forage one-half. During the day, Gen. Taylor's servant came as usual to draw the forage for the staff horses. I considered that the staff horses, being generally the best and strongest framed horses, could subsist on the half allowance quite as well, and probably better than the horses in the teams and those on which the private soldiers were mounted. Gen. Taylor's servant had gone but a few minutes when he returned with a message from the Adjutant General, that the staff horses must have full rations. I immediately sent a message to the General as follows:—

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One of the Houses.—The elegant Mansion of Wm. R. Rensselaer, in the county of Rensselaer, about one mile from Albany, is advertised for sale.—The house is one of the most extensive ever erected in America. Its whole cost was \$10,000. The walls and ceilings are painted in pieces by Bragald, and the whole house is warmed by Perkins's hot water pipes. There are two miles of wrought iron pipes laid down in the house for the purpose. Attached to this house are extensive pleasure grounds, containing a variety of trees and shrubbery, and five miles of winding carriage road. The whole estate contains 500 acres, 300 of which is enclosed by a substantial board fence, thoroughly painted. The house stands on the bank of the Hudson, 200 feet above the river, and commands a view of unsurpassed beauty and extent. To a millionaire, who wishes for a palace ready made to his hand, this house of Beverwyck presents attractions not often found in America.

The grounds can be kept up for \$2,500 per annum, and the whole establishment be supported in the true style for \$20,000 per annum. It is a great pity that such a superior seat so long remained untenanted; especially when it is considered that the price asked is only \$50,000.

Rogues well Met.—The New Orleans Picayune relates that two rogues entered a house in that city unknown to each other, and while both were pursuing their avocation noiselessly and in the dark, they accidentally came in contact. Each thinking he had "woke up" the lawful owner, a hard scuffle commenced, upsetting chairs and tables, and raising such a tremendous racket that the proprietor was roused—he soon came to the scene of action with a candle, when the freebooters, discovering their mistake, made off, leaving all their plunder, and escaped.

Elopements in high life are all the rage still in Cincinnati. The fashion has obtained such prevalence, that it is considered vulgar to have a formal wedding, surrounded by friends as in olden times. The girls there are so independent that they refuse to be given away, and therefore run away.

It costs as much to govern the city of New York one year, as it does the whole State of Pennsylvania for six. The Courier says there are sixteen States in the Union, which could have their aggregate expenses paid twice over by what it costs to govern that single city.

Several mad dogs have visited Hagerstown lately, and there is considerable alarm from the fact of a great many dogs having been bitten.

A Rose in the Canada Legislature.—*Arrest of a Member.*—The bill to indemnify sufferers by the late rebellion, to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, has caused great excitement in Canada. In the Legislature, when the bill was under discussion, Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, applied the term "rebel" to Sir Allen McNab. The latter said, it was a falsehood. Mr. Blake refused to retract. At this moment there was a great uproar in the galleries, and several ladies who were there, rushed into the body of the House. Many members insisted that the galleries be cleared, so that the House should not be controlled by a mob. A fight was commenced between two individuals in the gallery, in which others seemed disposed to participate. The Speaker shouted order in vain, and was on the point of leaving the Chair, when the Sergeant-at-Arms and several of the members climbed into the galleries and cleared them. The next day, J. A. McDonald, the member from Kingsburg, was taken into custody, by order of the House, it is supposed, on the ground that he had despatched a hostile message to Mr. Blake.

We copy the following from the Wilmington Blue Hen's Chronicle, of Friday last:

Disappointed.—It is rumored that a young gentleman, from Chester county, Pa., was sadly disappointed, in Brandywine Hundred, a short time since. It appears that a young man, lately married, was on a visit to Delaware co., with his young wife, to see his parents, when by introduction, the young gentleman from the party took five dollars' worth!

Sandwich Observer.

A Man Eaten by Rats.—The St. Louis Organ of the 3d ult., has a paragraph in its first column, stating that a man had been taken to the calaboose in that city, in a state of intoxication, and left alone during the night. He died, and when the body was found in the morning, it was more than half devoured by rats.

The Kaleidoscope of Life presents some strange combinations. One of these is a fact which we find stated in a Virginia paper, that in Kanawha county, in that State, four brothers and two sisters have married four sisters and two brothers. The first six were all children of the same parents, and this was also true of the six whom they married.

Emigrants to Liberia.—The Liberia packet sailed from Baltimore on Saturday week, with sixty-five colored emigrants, male and female, who go out under the auspices of the Colonization Society. The religious ceremonies which preceded their departure were very interesting.

Snow, hail and ice had, at the last accounts, covered the ground at New Orleans to the depth of an inch; being not very common visitors in that part of the world.

American Enterprise in Russia.—From a St. Petersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North American we learn that a number of American machinists have taken the contract for constructing the immense bridge across the Neva. Among the most prominent in the enterprise is Mr. A. Eastwick, formerly of Philadelphia. It is not expected that the work can be finished till the year 1851. It will be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1849.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Johnson,

from the select committee to whom were referred the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature,

in relation to the subject of slavery, and that

part of the Governor's Message which related to the same subject, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolutions relative to Slavery in New Mexico and California.

The Sabbath.—We have it from an

undoubted source that more than thirty

Railroad Companies in this country do

not run their cars on the sabbath, and who

are of idle and dissolute habits, and hire

them out to service for a term not ex-

ceeding one year at a time.

The Present Winter.—Dr. Robbins,

Librarian of the Hartford Atheneum,

(Conn.) now over 80 years of age, has

kept a record of the weather from his

youth up, and acknowledges that the

present winter beats all former ones with

in his recollection, for the extent of its

coldness, as measured by the thermom-

eter.

A Hard Law.—In Savannah, Geo., a

merchant commencing business, has to

deposit with the authorities of the city

the sum of \$600. Should he fail in his

merchandizing, he forfeits the \$600.

Snow and Cold in the South.—On

the night of the 15th ult., there was a

snow storm at New Orleans, which was

quite an unusual kind of a visitation;

and what is still more unusual, two per-

sons were found dead, whose deaths had

been caused by exposure to the cold!

The citizens of Pensacola (Fla.) were

favored with a light fall of snow on the

16th ult., a thing unknown to many in

that region.

Quick.—A telegraphic dispatch was

put on the wires at Washington at six

minutes after eight o'clock, and reached

Cincinnati at six minutes before eight,

coming through literally in "less than no

time"—and reaching that city, as an l-

fishman would say, twelve minutes be-

fore it started!

Incident at Wheeling.—The *Wheeling Gazette* of the 21st ult. states that

during the firing of the cannon on the ar-

rival of General Taylor, a young man

had his left arm and the thumb of his

right hand blown off, and dreadfully burnt

in the face, by its premature discharge.

Paris escaped another revolution on

the 29th Jan. The Garde Mobile, with

the Socialists and Clubites, attempted an

emprise on a large scale, but the govern-

ment discovered the plot in time to put

it down. Gen. Changarnier called one

hundred thousand troops to his aid, and

threatened to fire upon any person who

removed paving stones in the streets.

The plot extended to the provinces.

The Law of Divorce.—We cannot be too cautious how we endanger the stability and happiness of our social system and domestic firesides, by amending the laws relative to a divorce. One of our city members introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, which is to divorce a man and wife for insanity! and that, too, upon the certificate of a physician that it is a case of incurable insanity. Divorce may be granted for crime, but never for misfortune. The oath taken at the altar, to cherish and protect each other, stands unrepealed in sickness and calamity. Think of a good and faithful wife, the mother of a large family, suddenly attacked by insanity, carried to the asylum. Her husband forthwith taking out a bill of divorce against her, in consequence of this affliction! The same may be said of a husband. Look, however, at the dreadful consequences which may result from a man marrying again, and after a short time finding his wife has entirely recovered her reason. Let this clause be stricken from the bill; it is dangerous.—N. Y. Star.

That they have performed the duty assigned them, and that the President-elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, evinced emotions of the profoundest gratitude, and acknowledged his distrust of his ability to fulfil the expectations upon which their confidence was based, but gave assurances of a fixed purpose to administer the government for the benefit and advantage of the whole country.

In addition to the fact to which his attention had been drawn, that the chairman of the committee represented a public body, a majority of whom were opposed in political opinion to the President-elect, and accorded with that majority, he recognized in it the deference to the popular will constitutionally expressed, on which rests the strength and hope of the Republic, and he said that it was to have been expected from the Senate of the U.

States.

He said, having been reminded that he was about to occupy the chair once filled by Washington, that he could hope to emulate him only in the singleness of the aims which guided the conduct of the man who had no parallel in history, and had no rival in the hearts of his countrymen.

In conclusion, he announced his readiness to take the oath of office on the 5th March, proximo, at such hour and place as might be designated.

And the committee further report, that the Vice President, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, expressed the profound sensibility with which he received the announcement of his election, and said that, deeply impressed with the obligations which it imposed, and the distinguished honor it conferred, he should do injustice to his feelings